

What is claimed is:

1. A method of forming a glove having improved fingertip puncture resistance comprising:
  - 5 providing a glove former pivotably attached to a chain assembly;  
dipping the former into a plastisol in a first position, the first position being substantially vertical;  
removing the former from the plastisol;  
pivoting the former to a second position, the second position  
10 forming an angle less than 90 degrees with respect to the first position;  
and  
maintaining the former at the second position until the plastisol forms a gel on the former.
- 15 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the second position forms an angle of from about 60 degrees to about 85 degrees with respect to the first position.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the second position forms an  
20 angle of from about 70 degrees to about 83 degrees with respect to the first position.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the second position forms an  
angle of from about 75 degrees to about 80 degrees with respect to the  
25 first position.
5. The method of claim 1, further comprising heating the former while maintaining it at the second position.
- 30 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the former is rotatably attached to the chain assembly by a former carrier, and wherein the former rotates about an axis formed by the length of the carrier.

7. The method of claim 1, further comprising cooling the gel.
8. The method of claim 1, wherein the plastisol comprises polyvinyl  
5 chloride.
9. A polyvinyl chloride glove having improved fingertip puncture resistance comprising:  
a palm portion having a palm thickness; and  
10 a plurality of fingers extending from the palm portion, each finger having a fingertip distal to the palm portion,  
wherein the fingertip has a fingertip thickness substantially equal to the palm thickness.
- 15 10. The glove of claim 9, wherein the fingertip thickness is from about 0.1 mm to about 0.2 mm.
11. The glove of claim 9, wherein the fingertip thickness is from about 0.11 mm to about 0.15 mm.
- 20 12. The glove of claim 9, wherein the fingertip thickness is about 0.12 mm.
13. The glove of claim 9, formed by method comprising:  
25 providing a glove former, the former pivotably attached to a chain assembly;  
dipping the former into a polyvinyl chloride resin plastisol in a first position, the position being substantially vertical;  
removing the former from the plastisol;  
30 pivoting the former to a second position, the second position forming an angle less than 90 degrees with respect to the first position;  
and

maintaining the former at the second position until the plastisol gels on the former.

14. The glove of claim 13, formed by the method further comprising  
5 heating the former while maintaining it at the second position.

15. A method of determining fingertip puncture resistance in a glove comprising:

10 preparing a glove fingertip sample;  
placing the sample onto a cylindrical sample mount;  
advancing a probe toward the sample;  
contacting the probe to the sample; and  
measuring the force required to perforate the sample.

15 16. The method of claim 15, further comprising measuring the thickness of the sample.

17. The method of claim 15, further comprising applying a powder to the fingertip sample.

20 18. The method of claim 15, further comprising clamping the fingertip sample to the cylindrical sample mount.

19. The method of claim 15, wherein the probe is advanced toward  
25 the sample at from about 100 mm/min to about 800 mm/min.

20. The method of claim 15, wherein the probe is advanced toward the sample at from about 400 mm/min to about 600 mm/min.